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The Schoolmaster Abroad.

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

☞Teachers and friends of education are respectfully requested to send communications to the above, care of "*Bedford Gazette.*"

RECITATION, NO. 4.

The *promiscuous method*, is another variety of the general Interrogative method. It differs from the *Rotation* method by not having any fixed and invariable order of calling on the members of the class. On the contrary, any pupil may be called on at any time to answer any question, and no one knows until after a question is asked, who is to answer it. Many teachers destroy the peculiar excellence of this method, by first naming the pupil to answer, and then asking the question. The true plan undoubtedly is to first ask the question, and then, by nod, or look, or word, designate the pupil who is to answer. Thus all must pay diligent attention or run the risk of failure if called on.

It will readily be seen that this has some advantages over the rotation method. No one can by any possibility tell beforehand what part of the lesson is likely to fall to him in recitation, and, consequently, all must prepare the whole lesson. Nor can any one be inattentive during the progress of the recitation without detection. For the teacher, not being confined to any fixed routine, but free to put any question to any pupil, may startle into attention those who permit their minds to wander, by asking them questions when they least expect it. Again, besides compelling each pupil to prepare the whole lesson, and give close attention to the whole recitation, this method leaves the teacher free to suit the questions to the ability of each pupil respectively. Lessons should be assigned to suit the *average ability* of the class. This will make them quite easy for the best in the class, while the more backward may find them difficult and be unable to learn every part perfectly. The teacher will of course know—at least he *should*—the mental strength and peculiarities of each pupil; and he can tell almost as well before asking as after, who can answer a question and who can not. This being the case it can do no good, and may do harm, to mortify the sensitive by asking them questions which the teacher is already sure they can not answer. Indeed, this should seldom be done, unless it be necessary to show the class and the delinquent himself, that he is thoroughly understood by the teacher. But, in the rotation method, it can not be avoided. Each pupil must take the question that falls to his lot. In this, the teacher is bound by no such iron rule. The sensitive, but backward pupil, needs not be hurt by too difficult questions, nor the confident or conceited spared by too easy ones.

This method is, perhaps, capable of more general application than any other variety of the Interrogative method. It seems equally suited to all branches of study and to all grades of pupils. It has come rapidly into use in the common schools within the past few years, but it is still too little used; and in some parts of the state it is almost unknown. It should displace those miserable methods—if *methods* they can be called—which still disgrace both school and teacher in so many districts and counties.

We shall describe only two other varieties of this general method:—The Concert method and the Silent method. Of them in our next.

We last week printed two problems which we have, as yet, got no answers for. They are said to be difficult. Who will send us solutions?

What is the chairman of the executive committee doing? The program for our semi-annual meeting should be in print. If we do not get it soon it will not be seen by half the teachers of the county before the meeting.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS 3 & 4.

3. The distance from Oakland to Parkesburg is 16 miles, and $\frac{5}{8}$ of this distance is $\frac{4}{7}$ of the distance from Parkesburg to Marietta, lacking 1 mile; what is the distance?

Solution:—One-eighth of 16 miles is 2 miles, and $\frac{5}{8}$ equal 5 times 2 miles, which are 10 miles. If 10 miles $= \frac{4}{7}$ of the distance from Parkesburg to Marietta, lacking 1 mile, four-fourths, or the whole of the distance, lacking 1 mile, will equal 40 miles; and if the whole distance while lacking 1 mile, $=$ 40 miles, when lacking nothing, it will equal 40 plus 1 $=$ 41 miles.

The ambiguity of the phrase "lacking 1 mile," causes a difference of opinion among arithmeticians as to the correct result. By expressing the conditions of the problem in the form of an equation, however, we obtain the same answer, as by the above solution.

Thus, assuming $x =$ to the distance, we have $\frac{5}{8}$ of $16 = \frac{4}{7}$ of $(x-1)$, or, $10 = \frac{4}{7}$ of $x-1$, whence $40 = x-1$, or, $x = 40$ plus $1 = 41$ result.

4. From Philadelphia to Lancaster the distance is 68 miles, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of this, increased by 3 miles, equals four-sevenths of the distance from Lancaster to Harrisburg, minus 3 miles; required the distance from Lancaster to Harrisburg?

Solution: $\frac{1}{4}$ of 68 miles $= 17$ miles, 17 miles plus 3 miles $= 20$ miles, which are four-sevenths of the distance from Lancaster to Harrisburg, minus 3 miles. If 20 miles are four-sevenths of this distance, minus 3 miles, one-seventh $= \frac{1}{4}$ of 20, $= 5$, and seven-sevenths, or the whole distance, minus 3 miles, $= 35$ miles. If the distance, minus 3 miles, $= 35$ miles, the whole distance is equal to 35 plus 3 $= 38$ miles.

G.

Solution 2, to No. 3. If $\frac{5}{8}$ of $16 = 10$ miles, is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the distance lacking 1 mile, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the distance is 10 miles plus $1 = 11$; if 11 miles is $\frac{1}{4}$, the four-fourths or the whole distance is 11 miles $\times 4 = 44$ miles. Therefore the distance from Parkesburg to Marietta is 44 miles.

E. F. McL.

We omit E. F. McL's. solution to problem 4, because it agrees with G's solution to the same; and we wish to make room for the following different reasoning:

Solution 2, to No. 4. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 68 miles is 17 miles. This lacks 3 miles of being four-sevenths of the distance from Lancaster to Harrisburg minus 3 miles. Hence 17 plus 3 $=$ 20 miles is four-sevenths (of distance from Lancaster to Harrisburg) minus 3 miles; and 20 plus $3 = 23 =$ four-sevenths of the distance; and one-seventh $= \frac{1}{4}$ of $23 = 5\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and seven-sevenths $= 7 \times 5\frac{3}{4}$ miles $= 41\frac{1}{4}$ miles the distance from Lancaster to Harrisburg.

X. Y. Z.

ADDRESS

OF DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF CONGRESS TO THE DEMOCRACY OF THE UNITED STATES.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

The perilous condition of our country demands that we should reason together. Party organization, restricted within proper limits, is a positive good, and indeed essential to the preservation of public liberty. Without it the best Government would soon degenerate into the worst of tyrannies. In despotisms the chief use of power is crushing out party opposition. In our own country the experience of the last twelve months proves more than a lesson in history, the necessity of party organization. The present Administration was chosen by a party, and in all civil acts and appointments has recognised, and still does, its fealty and obligations to that party. There must and will be an opposition. The public safety and good demand it. Shall it be a new organization or an old one? The Democratic party was founded more than sixty years ago. It has never been disbanded. To-day it numbers one million five hundred thousand electors in the States still loyal to the Union. Its recent numerous victories in municipal elections in Western and Middle States prove its vitality. Within the last ten months it has held State Conventions and nominated full Democratic tickets in every Free State in the Union. Of no other party opposed to the Republicans can the same be said.

SHALL THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY BE NOW DISBANDED?

Why should it? Are its ancient PRINCIPLES wrong? What are they? Let its platforms for thirty years speak:

"*Resolved*, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

"That we regard this as a distinctive feature in our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world, as the great moral element in a form of government springing from and upheld by the POPULAR WILL; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

"That the Federal Government is one of limited power derived *solely* from the CONSTITUTION; and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers."

And as explanatory of these the following from Mr. JEFFERSON'S first inaugural:

"The support of the STATE GOVERNMENTS in all their rights as the most competent administrations of our domestic concerns and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies.

"The preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet-anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.

"A jealous care of the right of election by the people.

"The supremacy of the civil over military authority.

"Economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened.

"The honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith.

"Freedom of Religion, freedom of the Press, and freedom of person under protection of the habeas corpus, and trial by juries impartially selected."

Such, Democrats, are the principles of your party, essential to public liberty and to the stability and wise administration of the Government, alike in peace and war. They are the principles upon which the Constitution and the Union are founded; and, under the control of a party which adheres to them, the Constitution would be maintained and the Union could not be dissolved.

Is the POLICY of the Democratic party wrong that it should be disbanded?

Its policy is consistent with its principles, and may be summed up, from the beginning, as follows: The support of liberty as against power; of the people as against their agents and servants; and of State rights as against consolidation and centralized despotism; a simple government; no public debt; low taxes; no protective tariff; no general system of internal improvements by Federal authority; no National Bank; hard money for the Federal public dues; no assumption of State debt; expansion of territory; self government for the Territories, subject only to the Constitution; the absolute compatibility of a union of the States, "part slave and part free;" the admission of new States, with or without slavery, as they may elect; non-interference by the Federal Government with slavery in State and Territory, or in the District of Columbia; and, finally, as set forth in the Cincinnati Platform, in 1856, and reaffirmed in 1860, absolute and eternal "repudiation of all sectional parties, and platforms concerning domestic slavery which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated must end in civil war and disunion."

Such was the ancient and the recent policy of the Democratic party, running through a period of sixty years—a policy consistent with the principles of the Constitution, and absolutely essential to the preservation of the Union.

Does the HISTORY of the Democratic party prove that it ought to be abandoned? "By their fruit shall ye know them." Sectional parties do not achieve Union triumphs. For sixty years from the inauguration of Jefferson on the 4th of March, 1801, the Democratic party, with short intervals, controlled the power and the policy of the Federal Government. For forty eight years and eight months the Democratic policy prevailed. During this period Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico, and California were successively annexed to our territory, and an area more than twice as large as all the original Thirteen States together. Eight new States were admitted under strictly Democratic Administrations—one under the Administration of Fillmore. From five millions, the population increased to thirty-one millions. The Revolutionary debt was extinguished. Two foreign wars were successfully prosecuted, with a moderate outlay and a small army and navy, and without the suspension of the habeas corpus; without one infraction of the Constitution; without one usurpation of power; without suppressing a single newspaper; without imprisoning a single editor; without limit to the freedom of the press, or of speech in or out of Congress, but in the midst of the grossest abuse of both; and without the arrest of a single "traitor," though the Hartford Convention sat during one of the wars, and in the other Senators invited the enemy to "greet our volunteers with bloody hands and welcome them to hospitable graves."

During all this time wealth increased, business of all kinds multiplied, prosperity smiled on every side, taxes were low, wages were high, the North and the South furnished a market for each other's products at good prices; public liberty was secure, private rights undisturbed; every man's house was his castle; the courts were open to all; no passports for travel, no secret police, no spies, no informers, no bastiles; the right to assemble peaceably; the right to petition; freedom of speech, freedom of religion a free ballot, and a free press; and all this time the Constitution maintained and the Union of the States preserved.

Such were the choice fruits of Democratic principles and policy carried out through the whole period during which the Democratic party held the power and administered the Federal Government. Such has been the history of that party. It is a Union party, for it preserved the Union, by wisdom, peace, and compromise, for more than half a century.

Then neither the ancient principles, the policy, nor the past history of the Democratic party require nor would justify its disbandment.

Is there anything in the present crisis which demands it? The more immediate issue is, to maintain the Constitution as it is, and to restore the Union as it was.

To maintain the Constitution is to respect the rights of the States and the liberties of the citizen. It is to adhere faithfully to the very principles and policy which the Democratic party has professed for more than half a century. Let its history, and the results, from the beginning, prove whether it has practised them. We appeal proudly to the record.

The first step towards a restoration of the Union as it was, is to maintain the Constitution as it is. So long as it was maintained in fact, and not threatened with infraction in spirit and in letter, actual or imminent, the Union was unbroken.

To restore the Union, it is essential, first, to give assurance to every State and to the people of every section that their rights and liberties and property will be secure within the Union under the Constitution. What assurance so doubly sure as the restoration to power of that ancient organized consolidated Democratic party which for sixty years *did* secure the property, rights, and liberties of the States and of the people; and thus *did* maintain the Constitution and preserve the Union, and with them the multiplied blessings which distinguished us above all other nations?

To restore the Union is to crush out sectionalism North and South. To begin the great work of restoration through the ballot-box is to kill abolition. The bitter waters of secession flowed first and are fed still from the unclean fountain of abolitionism. That fountain must be dried up. Armies may break down the power of the Confederate Government in the South; but the work of restoration can only be carried on through political organization and the ballot in the North and West. In this great work we cordially invite the co-operation of all men of every party who are opposed to the fell spirit of abolition, and who, in sincerity, desire the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was. Let the past dead bury its dead. Rally lovers of the Union, the Constitution, and of Liberty to the standard of the Democratic party already in the field and confident of victory. That party is the natural and persistent enemy of abolition. Upon this question its record as a national organization, however it may have been at times with particular men or in particular States, is clear and unquestionable. From the beginning of the anti-slavery agitation to the period of the last Democratic National Convention it has held but one language in regard to it. Let the record speak:

"*Resolved*, That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such states are the sole and proper judges of every thing appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions."

Upon these principles alone, so far as relates to slavery, can the Union as it was, be restored; and no other Union, except the Unity of Despotism, can be maintained in this country; and this last we will resist, as our fathers did, with our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

But it is said that you must disband the Democratic party "to support the Government." We answer that the Democratic party has always supported the Government; and while it was in power preserved the Government in all its vigor and integrity, not by force and arms, but by wisdom, sound policy, and peace. But it never did admit, and never will, that this Administration, is "the Government." It holds, and ever has held, that the Federal Government is the agent of the people of the several States composing the Union; that it consists of three distinct departments—the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial—each equally a part of the Government, and equally entitled to the confidence and support of the States and the people; and that it is the duty of every patriot to sustain the several departments of the Government in the exercise of all the constitutional powers of each which may be necessary and proper for the preservation of the Government in its principles and in its vigor and integrity, and to stand by and defend to the utmost the flag which represents the Government, the Union and the country.

In this sense the Democratic party has always sustained, and will now sustain, the Government against all foes, at home or abroad, in the North or the South, open or concealed, in office or out of office, in peace or in war.

If this is what the Republican party mean by supporting the government, it is an idle thing to abandon the old and tried Democratic party, which for so many years and through so many trials supported, preserved, and maintained the Government of the Union. But if their real purpose be to aid the ancient enemies of the Democracy in subverting our present Constitution and form of Government, and under pretence of saving the Union, to erect a strong centralized despotism on its ruins, the Democratic party will resist them as the worst enemy to the Constitution and the Union, and to free government every where.

We do not propose to consider now the causes which led to the present unhappy civil war. A fitter time will come hereafter for such discussion. But we remind you now that compromise made your Union, and compromise 15 months ago would have saved it. Repeated efforts were made at the last session of the Thirty sixth Congress to this end. At every stage, the great mass of the South, with the whole Democratic party, and the whole Constitutional Union party, of the North and the West, united in favor of certain amendments to the Constitution—and chief among them, the well-known "Crittenden Proposition," which would have averted civil war and maintained the Union. At every stage, all proposed amendments inconsistent with the sectional doctrines of the Chicago Platform were strenuously and unanimously resisted and defeated by the Republican party. The "Crittenden Propositions" never received a single Republican vote in either House. For the proof we appeal to the Journals of Congress and to the Congressional Globe.

We scorn to reply to the charge that the Democratic party is opposed to granting aid and support to the Federal Government in maintaining its safety, integrity, and constitutional supremacy, and in favor of disbanding our armies and succumbing to the South. The charge is libellous and false. No man has advocated any such proposition. Democrats recognise it as their duty as patriots to support the Government in all constitutional, necessaay, and proper efforts to maintain its safety, integrity, constitutional authority; but at the same time they are inflexibly opposed to waging war against any of the States or people of this Union in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of any State. Above all, the Democratic party will not support the Administration in any thing which looks or tends to the loss of our political or personal rights and liberties, or a change of our present democratical form of government.

But no, Democrats, it is not the support of the Government in restoring the Union which the party in power require of you. You are asked to give up your principles, your policy, and your party, and to stand by the Administration of the party in power, in all its acts. Above all it is demanded of you that you yield at least a silent support to their whole policy, and to withhold all scrutiny into their public conduct of every kind, lest you should "embarrass the Administration." You are thus asked to renounce one of the first principles of the chief security of a Democratic Government—the right to hold public servants responsible to their master the people, to render the representative accountable to the constituent; the ancient and undoubted prerogative of Americans to canvass public measures and public men. It is this "high constitutional privilege" which Daniel Webster declared he would "defend and exercise within the House and out of the House, and in all places, in time of war, in time of peace, and at all times!" It is a right secured by the people, and formidable to tyrants only.

If ever there was a time when the existence and consolidation of the Democratic party upon its principles and policy was a vital necessity to public and private liberty, it is now.

Unquestionably the Constitution gives ample power to the several Departments of the Government to carry on war, strictly subject to its provisions, and, in case of civil war, with perfect security to citizens of the loyal States. Every act necessary for the safety and efficiency of the Government, and for a complete and most vigorous trial of its strength, is yet wholly consistent with the observance of every provision of that instrument, and of the laws in pursuance of it, if the sole motives of those in power were the suppression of the "rebellion," and no more. And yet the history of the administration for the twelve months past has been and continues to be a history of repeated usurpations of power and of violations of the Constitution, and of the public and private rights of the citizen. For the proof we appeal to facts too recent to need recital here, and too flagrant and heinous for the calm narrative which we propose. Similar acts were done and a like policy pursued in the threatened war with France in the time of John Adams, and with the same ultimate purpose. But in two or three years the people forced them into an honorable peace with France, rebuked the excesses and abuse of power, vindicated the Constitution, and turned over the Federal Government to the principles and policy of the Democratic party. To the "sober second thought of the people," therefore, and to the ballot box, we now appeal when again in like peril with our fathers.

But if every Democrat concurred in the policy of prosecuting the war to the utter subjugation of the South and for the subversion of her State Government with her institutions, without a Convention of the States, and without an overture for peace, we should just as resolutely resist the disbanding of the Democratic party. It is the only party capable of carrying on a war; it is the only party which has ever conducted a war to a successful issue, and the only party which has done it without abuse of any class of citizens, and with due regard to economy. All this it has done; all this, if need be, it is able to do again. If success, then, in a military point of view be required, the Democratic party alone can command it.

To conclude: Inviting all men without distinction of State, section, or party, who are for the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, to unite with us in this great work upon terms of perfect equality, we insist that—

The restoration of the Union, whether through peace or by war, demands the continued organization and success of the Democratic party;

The preservation of the Constitution demands it:

The maintenance of liberty and free democratical government demands it;

Economy and honesty in the public expenditures, now at the rate of four millions of dollars a day, demand it;

The rapid accumulation of an enormous and permanent public debt already one thousand millions of dollars, and equal at the present rate, in three years to England's debt of a century and a half growth;

The heavy taxation, direct, and indirect, State and Federal, already more than two hundred millions of dollars a year, eating out the substance of the people, augmenting every year, demands it;

Reduced wages, low prices, depression of trade, decay of business, scarcity of work, and impending ruin on every side, demand it;

And, finally, the restoration of the concord, good feeling, and prosperity of former years, demands that the Democratic party shall be maintained and made victorious.

W. A. RICHARDSON, Illinois,
A. L. KNAPP, Illinois,
J. C. ROBINSON, Illinois,
JOHN LAW, Indiana,
D. W. VOORHEES, Indiana,
W. ALLEN, Ohio,
C. A. WHITE, Ohio,
WARREN P. NOBLE, Ohio,
GEO. H. PENDLETON, Ohio,
JAS. R. MORRIS, Ohio,
C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, Ohio,
PHILIP JOHNSON, Pennsyl'a.
S. E. ANCONA, Pennsylvania,
GEO. K. SHIEL, Oregon.

NOTE.—The names of absent members concurring in the above will be affixed to the pamphlet edition of this Address.

THE TAX BILL.

Since the report of the tax bill, published some time since, was given to the public, several new amendments have been made to it, as follows:

For kissing a pretty girl, $1.00.

For kissing a homely one, $2.00—the extra amount being added probably as a punishment for the man's folly.

For ladies kissing one another, *Ten Dollars*. The tax is placed at this rate in order to break up the custom altogether, it being regarded by our M. C.'s as a piece of inexcusable absurdity.

For every flirtation, 10 cents.

Every young man who has more than one "girl" is taxed $5.00.

For courting in the kitchen, 25 cents.

Courting in the sitting room, 50 cents.

Courting in the parlor, $1.00.

Courting in a romantic place, $5.00, and 50 cents for each offence thereafter.

Seeing a lady home from church, 25 cts. for each offence.

Seeing her home from the dime society, 5 cents—the proceeds to be appropriated to the relief of disabled army chaplains.

From a lady who paints, 50 cents.

For wearing low-necked dresses, $1.00.

For each curl in a lady's head above ten, 5 cents.

For every unfair device for entrapping young men into the sin of matrimony, $5.00.

For wearing hoops larger than ten feet in circumference, 8 cents for each hoop.

Old bach's over thirty are taxed $10.00.

Over forty, $20.00.

Over fifty, $50, and sentenced to banishment in Utah.

Each pretty lady is to be taxed from 25 cents to $25, she to fix the estimate on her own beauty. It is thought that a very large amount will be realized from this provision.

Each boy baby, 50 cents.

Each girl baby, 10 cents.

Families having more than eight babies, are not to be taxed.

Salmagundi.

☞TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE—The man who marries happily.

☞At what time of the day was Adam created?—A little before Eve.

☞An Irish paper advertises, "Wanted, An able-bodied man as a washer-woman."

☞Why couldn't Job sleep at night?—Because he had such miserable comforters.

☞Abolitionism should be abolished and secessionism seceded from.

☞Men look at the faults of others with a telescope—at their own with the same instrument reversed, or not at all.

☞The higher you rise, the wider is your horizon; so the more you know, the more you will see to be known.

☞It is a singular fact that the man who pays the printer regularly never gets the night-mare.

☞When Floyd is hung, he will be, like all the statements he makes, without the least foundation.

☞"Can't we make your lover jealous, miss?" "Oh, yes, sir, I think we can, if we *put our heads together*."

☞She that marries a man because he is a "good match," must not be surprised if he turns out a "Lucifer."

☞Flour is remarkably cheap in New Orleans. It sells for 25 dollars in Southern currency—equal to twenty-five cents.

☞There is one thing, and perhaps but one, in which the Federal Congress might well imitate the Rebel Congress—adjournment.

☞Truth is like a cork, you may keep it down while you put a pressure upon it, but it is sure to come up to the surface at last.

☞Somebody has said that "We ought always to believe less than we are told." This may be a safe maxim for general use, but when a woman tells her age, the rule will not always apply.

☞The most successful people are those who have but one object and pursue it with great persistence. "The great art," says Goethe, "is to judiciously limit and isolate one's self."

☞The Chicago *Times* says: "The President has concluded to give Fremont another trial in the field." A trial before a court martial is what he ought to give him.

☞The enduring odor of musk is astonishing. When Justinian, in 538, rebuilt what is now the mosque of Saint Sophia, the mortar was charged with musk, and to this very day the atmosphere is filled with the odor.

☞An intelligent farmer being asked if his horses were well matched, replied, "Yes, they are matched firstrate; one of them is willing to do all the work, and the other is willing he should."

☞"Did you ever go to a military ball?" asked a lisping maid of an old veteran. "No, my dear," growled the old soldier; "in those days I once had a military ball come to me, and what do you think?—it took my leg off."

☞When a man, now-a-days, wishes to communicate the intelligence that a daughter has been added to the family, he says that his domestic affairs have reached a *cry-sis*.

☞There is a lawyer in Plymouth, England, so excessively honest that he puts all his flower-pots out over night, so determined is he that everything shall have its *dew*.

☞Why is a man climbing up Mount Vesuvius like an Irishman who wishes to kiss his sweetheart?—Because he wants to get at the mouth of the "cratur."

☞At a woman's convention, a gentleman remarked that a woman was the most wicked thing in the creation. 'Sir,' was the indignant reply of one of the ladies, 'woman was made from man, and, if one rib is so wicked what must the whole body be?

☞A lady being asked to join a union of the "Daughters of Temperance," replied, "It is unnecessary, as I intend to join one of the sons, soon." Sensible lady, that.

☞In literature, as in morals, there are a certain taste and grace, which confer dignity on moderate acquirements; and there are a negligence and grossness that disgust, even when accompanied with incontestible superiority.

☞Every desire bears its death in its very gratification. Curiosity languishes under repeated stimulants, and novelties cease to excite surprise, until at length we cannot even wonder at a miracle.—*Irving.*

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, : : : : : : : : MAY 23, 1862

☞The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered, (D. V.) in the Presbyterian church, of this place, on next Sabbath. The pastor expects the assistance of Rev. W. A. Fleming, pastor-elect of the Presbyterian church in Canton, Illinois.

☞Rev. S. Kepler will preach (God willing) a Sermon for the Young, in the M. E. Church, on Sabbath evening next.

☞The new church on the land of Jacob Dibert in Bedford township, will be dedicated to the service of the Triune God, on Sabbath, the 25th, inst. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

The Democratic voters of the several election districts of Bedford county, and others who intend to act with them in good faith hereafter, are hereby requested to meet on

SATURDAY, 21ST OF JUNE, NEXT,

at the hour and place to be appointed by their respective Vigilance Committees (who are hereby requested to give written notice of such time and place of meeting) for the purpose of electing two persons as delegates to the Democratic County Convention which is to assemble at the Court House in Bedford, on TUESDAY, 24th JUNE, NEXT, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to put in nomination a County ticket to be voted for at the ensuing election, appoint conferees to meet conferees from the remaining counties of this Congressional District to nominate a candidate for Congress, and attend to such other matters as may be proper to be transacted for the benefit of the party. It is also particularly requested that active and earnest Democrats be elected Vigilance Committees for the ensuing year and that their names be carefully reported to the President of the Convention.

By order of the Dem. Co. Com.,
JOHN S. SCHELL, Chairman.

Hunter and Abolitionism.

General David Hunter, commanding the "Department of the South," (which includes the states of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida,) has issued from his headquarters at Hilton Head, S. C., a proclamation abolishing negro slavery in the three states over which his military superintendence is authorized to be extended. The proclamation reads as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTM'T OF THE SOUTH, }
HILTON HEAD, S. C., May 9, '62. }

"GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.—The three States of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, comprising the Military Department of the South, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against the United States, it became a military necessity to declare them under martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th day of April, 1862. Slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible; the persons in these States—Georgia, Florida and South Carolina—heretofore held as slaves, are therefore declared forever free.

[Official.] "DAVID HUNTER,
"Major General Commanding,
"ED. W. SMITH, acting Adjutant Gen."

When preparations were first going forward in the North to carry on the present war, we charged it upon the "Republican" administration that it was their design to make it a war for the abolition of negro slavery. The charge was distinctly and emphatically denied by the organs of Mr. Lincoln, and we were triumphantly referred to the inaugural of the President and the resolutions passed by Congress declaring that the war was not waged "for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the Seceded States," as a full and complete refutation of the indictment thus brought against them. But the sequel shows that we were right, after all. Congress and the President have seized the opportunity which the war has given them, to liberate the slaves in the District of Columbia, and according to Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, that State alone has lost, since the beginning of the war, nearly *fifty millions of dollars* in slave property! And now, to make the assurance of an Abolition war doubly sure, Gen. Hunter has issued his pronunciamento setting free *one million slaves*, belonging indiscriminately to rebels *and Union men*, and this upon the ground that slavery and martial law are incompatible. Though Halleck, Butler and Dix have all held martial sway in States where negro slavery exists, without detriment to the interests of the Government, or the "peculiar institution;" though the President was compelled to modify Fremont's emancipation order, which was not half so bold and sweeping as this of Gen. Hunter; though the President and Mr. Seward expurgated Cameron's report of the proposition to free and arm the slaves, which it originally contained; and though the ostensible and outward policy of the Administration has been to discountenance any open and undisguised interference with slave property (except in the District of Columbia); yet this Abolition general, burning with the unholy fanaticism of his political sect, eagerly avails himself of the most flimsy pretext to proclaim freedom to the negroes within the confines of his department. We have neither space, nor patience, to dilate upon the enormity of this assumption of a power which is granted nowhere in the Federal or in any State Constitution, and which can never be justified, except on the ground that "might makes right," and that the soldier is dictator to the citizen. We shall only take the liberty, at present, to enter our protest once more against the conversion of the federal army into an engine for the abolition of negro slavery. If the war is to be waged for the purpose indicated by Gen. Hunter's proclamation, the sooner we know it the better. The people of the North do not intend to pay *twenty hundred millions of dollars* to furnish a set of madmen at Washington, or elsewhere, the means wherewith more effectually to dissolve the Union, merely to obtain the cheap and delectable pleasure of taking to their hearthstones three millions of stupid and bestial negroes. They look with intensest anxiety for the action of the President in regard to the conduct of Hunter. They hope and pray for a revocation of his abolition order; aye, they demand that the miserable fanatic who has applied the torch afresh to the temple of our liberties, shall be removed from his command and placed where his political madness can no longer endanger the public safety. Will Mr. Lincoln be equal to the emergency? Will he, for once, have the moral courage to meet the issue fairly and fully and without shifting, or evasion? We can scarcely hope for a "consummation so devoutly to be wished."

The Washington Intelligence Office.

Secretary Stanton has lately issued the following order:

OFFICE MILITARY SUPERVISOR OF TELEGRAPH, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6. }

To the Military Operator at Cairo:

SIR: As soon as news is received of the battle expected to take place at or near Corinth, you will send to this office abstracts of the same, together with the source from which they were derived, and not allow any reports to be transmitted from the office at Cairo until the War Department gives permission.

By order of E. S. SANFORD,
Military Supervisor of Telegraph.

It would seem—judging from this extraordinary arrangement—that the Secretary of War has established an Intelligence Office in his department, in which he hopes to monopolize the entire business of the *quid nunes* and newsboys. "Abstracts" of the news are to be sent to the War Department and the telegraphic censor is to "allow no reports to be transmitted until the War Department gives permission!" Now, in the name of all that is free and intelligent, what does this mean? Are we to have impostures of news put upon us, even by the direct act of the Administration? Can it be possible that Secretary Stanton has been manufacturing some of the late reported victories out of electricity and copper wire? The people will not brook this presumption upon their intelligence much longer. They are to pay the piper and they want to know what kind of music he makes. It is their right to know whether we have victory or defeat, and they will not be satisfied with the siftings from Mr. Stanton's Intelligence Office, or any news that must be "doctored" before they can be permitted to know it. We want no more Pittsburg Landing stories.

Piety in Danger.

"Oh that we had a minister here now like him!" If any person is curious to know where this language occurs, they can find out by reading the editorial columns of the last issue of the Bedford papers; and it is hardly necessary to state that it is not to be found in those of the *Gazette*. It seems that the preachers of Bedford are of as little account in the estimation of the person who makes use of the above quoted language, as the "improvements" and "enterprise" of the unfortunate town. He sighs for other preachers; his spiritualized, almost ethereal nature is too harshly jarred by the crude and indigestible sermons at present administered to his religious stomach. In pity for this distressed *churchman*, our ministers ought to resign, so that in the stead of each one of them there might be a duplicate of the reverend abolitionist for whom his sanctified soul so fervently yearneth. It would be a great loss to the church, and altogether the fault of the preachers, if this pious individual were to "fall from grace," merely because he can have no abolitionist to preach for him.

IN HONDURAS Invalids afflicted with Scrofula visit the streams that have drained from the wild lands where Sarsaparilla grows. It is found that the waters become impregnated with the medicinal virtues of this drug, and the natives drink it, bathe in it, and live on it for weeks. Whatever its effects, these "*watering-places*" have a reputation not inferior to our own Saratoga, and great numbers surely obtain relief at them from eruptions and ulcerations. Yet I find all classes have more confidence in Dr. Ayer's Extract of Sarsaparilla, than in the impregnated waters or any compound of the root that they can make. Those who can afford to buy it, do so, and it is in very general use here, curing them surer and quicker than they can get relief without it. Not a few of our staple products go thus to foreign lands, are there manipulated by scientific or artisan skill, and then come back for our consumption and use. [Correspondent of the Herald, from Truxillo.]

HOME NEWS.

THE INSTALLATION of Rev. W. Prideaux, as pastor of the Presbyterian church of Schellburg, will take place next Thursday. The services will be conducted, it is supposed, by Rev'ds. D. D. Clark, T. K. Davis, and R. F. Sample.

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BURGLARY.—The house of Mrs. Wagner was burglariously entered, one night last week, and some six or seven dollars (all the ready money about the premises) were stolen therefrom. There seems to be quite a business doing in this line, about here, just now.

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NEW FANCY STORE.—Messrs Shuck Brothers (as will be seen by reference to our advertising columns) are about to open out a new fancy store in the splendid brick building lately erected by them immediately West of the old stand of S. and W. Shuck. The new establishment is to be under the supervision of a lady who has had a long experience in the business in the city of Philadelphia. Our lady readers will doubtless find it to their advantage to give the new fancy store an early call.

—o—

IMPROVEMENTS.—Our tasty friend, Colin Loyer, has just given the front of his fine establishment, a new coat of paint, giving it quite a bright appearance. Our neighbor across the way, Mr. Cessna, has also beautified and improved his residence. The Presbyterian "Manse," on East Main street, lately erected, and the new house of Mr. W. Shuck, on West Pitt street, are fine structures and add very much to the beauty of the town. Truly, "we are a great and growing people."

—o—

DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.—We had the pleasure, a few days ago, of making the acquaintance of Dr. McClellan, of Philadelphia, brother to the great military commander who now holds so prominent a place in the public mind. Dr. McClellan was on a professional visit to our place, and made many friends here during his brief stay. The Dr. is an excellent physician, being, doubtless, well grounded in *Constitutional* remedies, as he is a firm and positive Democrat.

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SURGICAL OPERATION.—Our readers will remember that we noticed, some three months ago, the occurrence of a serious accident to Hon. W. T. Daugherty, of this place, by a fall upon the ice. It is to be regretted that it has been found necessary to remove the injured limb. On the 18th inst., the operation was skillfully performed by Dr. McClellan, of Philadelphia, assisted by the attending physicians, Drs. Watson and Compher, of our town. We are glad to learn that the Judge is doing well, and that his numerous friends cherish the hope that he will speedily recover.

—o—

GER. REF. CLASSIS.—The Mercersburg Classis convened in this place on Friday evening of last week. This body is composed of all the ministers in the German Reformed church, in the counties of Franklin, Bedford and parts of Huntingdon and Blair, together with a lay delegate from each pastoral charge The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. Jacob Hassler, of Martinsburg, Blair county, after which the classis organized by electing the Rev. B. Bausman, of Chambersburg, president for the ensuing year. On Saturday morning a number of standing committees were appointed and the Classis proceeded to the transaction of its usual business. Divine service was held frequently during its sessions. On Sabbath the communion of the Lord's Supper was celebrated; the number of communicants being unusually large. The several pulpits in the town were also occupied by members of the Classis on the Sabbath. On Monday morning the sessions were resumed; several of the standing committees reported and quite a number of items of business was transacted. On the evening of Monday a missionary meeting was held, when interesting addresses were delivered by the president of the Classis and elder William Heyser, of Chambersburg. On Tuesday morning the sessions were again resumed. In the afternoon at half past five o'clock, having finished their business, the Classis adjourned to meet in Martinsburg, Blair co., in May, 1863.

The meeting was one of much harmony, none of those unpleasant and unhappy differences occurring which sometimes spring up to mar the peace of ecclesiastical bodies.

PRES. GEN. ASSEMBLY.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, met at Columbus, Ohio, on Thursday, 15th inst. Rev. Dr. Bailey, of Steubenville, O., was chosen Moderator.

THE COMING FIGHT AT CORINTH.

From the New York World May 15.

The country will learn with profound astonishment that the correspondents of newspapers will not be permitted to telegraph an account of the coming battle at Corinth after it has taken place until the report is first revised by a military censor at Cairo. Mr. Stanton is evidently determined to doctor the news before it is given to the country, but why he should want to do so is a mystery that passes comprehension. If we are beaten, the fact must come out. It cannot be concealed. If we are victorious, the sooner it is known the better. There is no ground for saying that the reports of newspaper correspondents will not be correct. They have notoriously been so in every instance hitherto. If they have differed from the official reports, so much the worse has it been for the official reports, for when the truth regarding past battles has all come out, it has been the former, not the latter, which were confirmed. The poor excuse that these reports might give aid and comfort to the enemy is too obviously absurd to be for a moment entertained. What the effect of such an order as this upon the stock market must be is apparent. It is to be presumed that Mr. Stanton contemplated that painful contingency before issuing it. If not, he has less shrewdness than his admirers suspect him of.

[*For the Bedford Gazette.*]

A Preacher on the Stand.

MR. EDITOR:

I am one of those who believe in the rule of conduct laid down in the old latin proverb, "*Ne sutor ultra crepidam,*" "The shoemaker should not go beyond his last;" or, in plainer language, every man ought to mind his own business and let that of other people alone. And I consider this precept especially applicable to preachers of the Gospel. Their business is to preach "Christ and him crucified;" to make known to men the glad tidings of human redemption; to point out the narrow way which leads to heaven; not to prate of systems of secular Government, nor to go about dabbling in politics, counseling and encouraging rancorous disputes, helping to breed violent differences of opinion, and thus become instrumental in the eternal destruction of many immortal souls.

I have been led to these general observations by the recent publication of some extracts from a letter said to have been written by Rev. S. Barnes, formerly pastor of the M. E. Church of this place. The portions of Mr. Barnes' letter which are published, read as follows:

"You say you are glad that I am still true to the Republican cause, and better still, to the Union. Aye—When I am false to my country, or to those constitutionally appointed to administer its laws, or to a President as sound and true and honest as Abraham Lincoln and his eminently just and prudent administration, then let my right hand forget its cunning and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth. Why, sir, 'The Powers that be are ordained of God; whosoever, therefore, resisteth the power, resisteth the ordnance of God, and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation.'—Romans, 13, 12.

"Could I then be a *Christian* if I were to rebel or even *sympathise* with rebellion, if to rebel is to *'resist the ordnance of God?'* Can a Christian innocently resist the ordnance of God, or in any way countenance or sympathise with it in others? Why, sir, *Loyalty*, nay more, Patriotism, is a part of my religion, taught me in God's word.

"Moreover, I should betray my commission as a minister of the Gospel, did I not go further, and as commanded, 'Put the people in mind to be subject to principalities and powers, and to obey magistrates,'—and to do this *by example* as well as by precept.—Titus 3, 1, and Peter 2, 13.

"As to 'expediency,' I know no such word, either as a Christian or a minister, when God so unequivocally commands."

I presume that Mr. Barnes did not intend his letter to be published. If he did, I have mistaken the man altogether, as I had supposed him to be too shrewd to permit his writings to go into the hands of the printer without first submitting them for revision to some one who understood orthography and the rudiments of English Grammar. But I suppose the appearance of my clerical friend in his shabby English, might be accounted for by the over-heated zeal of the patriotic personage to whom the letter was written. Or if that personage belongs to the same class of individuals of which another of Mr. Barnes' particular friends and correspondents in this place is a *distinguished* member, the act of indiscretion which gave publicity to the letter, might be traced to the communicative influences generally attributed to five or six glasses of *lager*. But I am not disposed to carp at the Reverend gentleman's grammatical and orthograp hical inaccuracies, though such comparisons as "a President as sound and true and honest as Abraham Lincoln, and his eminently just and prudent Administration," such syntactical anomalies as, "Can a Christian innocently resist the ordnance of God, or in any way countenance or sympathise with it in others," and such spelling as "ordnance" for *ordinance*, are tempting subjects for critical dissection. I shall pass these little faults and proceed to the discussion of the general object and tendency of the publication of Mr. Barnes' letter.

1. The design of the person who gave this letter into the hands of the printer, was *political*. His object was to bolster up the sinking fortunes of Mr. Lincoln's administration. He did not put it in print for the purpose of converting sinners unto righteousness, but to turn members of the M. E. Church unto Abraham Lincoln. He did not publish it in order to accomplish any religious end, but to give moral tone to the conduct of the political party at present in power. If any one will undertake to invert these allegations, we should like to be shown a single line in the letter calculated to draw men from the things of this world unto those of a better. The letter is altogether about politics and even goes so far as to name the party to which the writer adheres. It follows, therefore, likewise, that Mr. Barnes, in writing the letter, could not have had any religious purpose in view, and, consequently, that he has descended from the dignity and sanctity of his high calling to draggle his ministerial robes in the filth of party politics. In this respect Mr. Barnes is a cobbler who has gone "beyond his last;" and it would have been much more to his credit as a Christian minister, and, perhaps, much more for the benefit of the person to whom his letter was addressed, if he had written a little more about the Redeemer's kingdom and a little less about that of Abraham Lincoln.

2. As to the tendency and effect of Mr. Barnes' letter, it is easily seen that they will be unfavorable to the cause of religion. The example set by the writer will be followed by other ministers, and soon the spiritual interests of men will be accounted of no greater importance than the affairs of parties and political platforms. The study of party doctrines and party schemes will divide the preacher's time with the searching of the Holy Scriptures. The political rostrum will steal away the thought and attention due alone to the sacred desk. Then, certain as the night succeeds the day, will follow the degradation of the ministerial office and the introduction of bitter feuds into the church, whilst schism and confusion will end the last, sad chapter in the history of this new politico-religious reformation. Again, such championship of the corruptions of party as that contained in Mr. Barnes' letter, is certainly calculated to bring the Christian minister into disrepute. Mr. Barnes tells us that Mr. Lincoln's administration is "just and prudent," and yet he must have known that high officials connected with that administration have defrauded the Government out of millions of dollars and that after it was proved that they had thus violated their trust, Mr. Lincoln either retained them in office, or removed them from one place of responsibility but to transfer them to another. Mr. Barnes must have known that a Republican Congress passed a vote of censure upon Mr. Lincoln's late Secretary of War and present Minister to Russia, and that a Republican Investigating Committee exposed the extravagance and corruption of Mr. Lincoln's present Secretary of the Navy. When a preacher of the Gospel can go so far as to become the defender of Simon Cameron, and his *confreres*, what status can we assign him as a Christian minister? We leave the question to be answered by those who love an honest and upright administration of the Government.

But, if Mr. Barnes' interpretation of the Scriptural quotations made by him, were correct, what would become of human liberty, of the Declaration of American Independence, yea, of the very Administration which he so greatly admires? According to his view of St. Paul's doctrine on the subject of submission to "the powers that be," the American Revolution was an enormous and never to be expiated sin, the fathers of the Republic a horde of rebellious traitors, and Mr. Lincoln, who now sits in the chair of Washington, is a representative of original treason who shall "receive unto himself damnation." If Mr. Barnes is correct on this subject, the serfs of Russia are doomed to slavery forever, and Ireland is bound to her English oppressors with chains which the hand of man dares not sunder. But the intelligent reader will at once perceive the loose generalization with which my reverend friend tries to crown Mr. Lincoln with a divine right to rule the American people. The Apostle does not mean to teach that we are bound to submit to rulers who govern tyrannically or abuse their regal or official powers and prerogatives. The exercise of the right of revolution is not forbidden in any portion of the Old or New Testament. On the other hand, according to the most learned commentators, it is tacitly acknowledged, especially when the ruler violates a compact entered into by himself and his people. I can do no better than to add, in conclusion, the remarks of Dr. Adam Clark, on Romans 13, 12, quoted by Mr. Barnes, hoping that if what I have written may prove of no benefit to the reader, at least Dr. Clark's clear elucidation of Mr. Barnes' quotation from Paul, will instruct the people that despotism finds no shield nor strong tower in the revealed will of the Almighty.

From Clark's Commentaries, vol. 4, p. 150.

"In all nations of the earth, there is what may be called a *constitution*, a plan by which a particular state or country is governed; and this constitution is less or more calculated to promote the interests of the community. The civil governor, whether he be elective or hereditary, agrees to govern according to that constitution. Thus, we may consider that there is a *compact* and *consent* between the *governor* and the *governed*, and in such a case, the potentate may be considered as coming to the supreme authority in the direct way of God's providence; and as civil government is of God, who is the Fountain of law, order and regularity; the civil governor, who administers the laws of a state according to the *constitution*, is the *minister of* God.

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Nothing can justify the opposition of the subjects to the ruler, but *overt attempts*, on his part, to *change the constitution*, or to rule *contrary to the laws*. When the ruler acts thus, he dissolves the compact between him and his people; his authority is no longer binding, because illegal; because he is acting *contrary to the laws* of that constitution, according to which, on being raised to the supreme power, he promised to govern. This conduct justifies opposition to his government." SINCERITY.

COUNTY CORRESPONDENCE.

MORRISON'S COVE, May 15th, 1862.

Mr. Editor:

Our local news is somewhat scattered, though not to say scarce. It is not our object in opening a correspondence from this section of Bedford county, to laud *our locality* to the skies, by dragging *others* into significance, as Hanthus, the Schellsburg correspondent of the *Bedford Inquirer*, has done, by rearing Schellsburg on the ruins of St. Clairsville. We occupy a position here, which is

"Never elated while one man's oppressed;
Never dejected, while another's blessed."

MOONLIGHT, a correspondent of the same paper has emitted a few dim rays, (owing their dimness perhaps to the dense smoke which lately overhung the place,) from Pattonsville and the fag ends of Morrison's Cove, in an article consisting mostly in a description of *frogs, hay-scales*, &c., and as the readers of the *Inquirer* are scarce, the publication of news from this vicinity has not been made general.

The war news here as well as in every other section of the country has the ascendency at this time. In the burying ground, near Oberton in in Middle Woodbury, sleep side by side, the remains of three brave soldiers of Captain Brisban's Company. First was brought there the body of Alexander Croft, who died, as you know, in Bedford. Next, were sent home the remains of Philip P. Croft, who fell, whilst bravely defending his country's cause on the bloody field near Winchester. And lastly, in care of his brother Daniel, was brought to his father's residence, the body of George Bowman, who died at Winchester, of typhoid fever. The interment of the bodies of these deceased soldiers, was attended by large and respectable crowds of people.

The funeral services on each occasion were performed by Rev. Stock, of Woodbury, whose zeal, as a minister, has won for him many ardent friends.

I would have taken the liberty of stating that much just credit has been awarded to Mr. Valentine Steckman, of Bedford, who with driver, two horses and wagon, conveyed the body of George Bowman together with his brother from Bedford to Waterstreet a distance of eighteen miles, for the small sum of three dollars, however much this liberality may detract from the character of the man, who brought the same corpse and passenger from Cumberland to Bedford, a distance of thirty miles, for which he asked twenty dollars and actually took fourteen dollars, all the money which Daniel Bowman, the soldier in attendance with the corpse, had.

SCHOOLS.—So far as the number of scholars that attend school during the summer, will justify the employment of a teacher, the schools are kept in operation. The Misses Younkin are teaching school in the town of Woodbury, it is said, with admirable success. Miss Barthelow has charge of the school on Pleasant Hill, South of Woodbury and Miss Bishop is teaching a school in the stone school house near Potter's mill. Other schools may be in operation in Middle Woodbury district of which I have not been informed. We wish these lady teachers an enjoyment in their present vocation that will induce them to continue in the cause, which they have so earnestly espoused.

In South Woodbury district, there are but two schools open at present. Mr. Speace is teaching a flourishing school in Pattonsville, (I hope MOONLIGHT will forgive us the unintended intrusion,) and Mr. Williams is doing justice, in "rearing the tender thought," in a pleasant site, near the village of Enterprise. These gentlemen are working teachers and I think all who entrust children to their care, will be amply remunerated for well placed confidence.

SPRING.

We are now in a season,
'As when sharp frosts had long constrained the earth,
A kindly thaw unlocked it with mild rain;
And first the tender blade peeps up to birth,
And straight the green fields laugh with promised grain.'

The gentle spring has at last been hailed in ethereal mildness. The grain fields in the Cove present a promising appearance never surpassed in our reccollection. The farmers have nearly all finished planting corn, and if heaven be gracious, we have no doubt that a large crop will be the result of the faithful farmer's toil. More at leisure.

Yours Truly,
EKULF.

CENTERVILLE, May 19, '62.

Mr. Editor:

In looking over the last week's issue of the Bedford *Inquirer*, my attention was fixed upon a communication headed Cumberland Valley. On further examination it proved to be a fine specimen of juvenile literature, written by one Mr. A. Much of the matter contained in his essay was truly original and of a highly interesting character. The strongest peculiarity in it, however, was the difficulty which it presented to all who read it when they attempted to discover what it was about. The only possible conclusion to be arrived at in this regard, is, that it is a medley of agricultural, scholastic and casual observations, finely spiced and scented with that life-giving essence of "Republican" existence, the everlasting nigger. It speaks most glowingly of the use made by our farmers of the past few weeks of favorable weather and the fine prospects for an abundant harvest. As though it were an uncommon thing for farmers to make good use of favorable weather, or for the grain crop to look promising! From the question of agriculture the writer soars to the all important topics of schools, schoolhouses, County Superintendency and Teachers' Institutes. These several questions he handles in an admirable manner, and to some pretty considerable degree it is our humor to coincide with him, especially in his encomium upon the Institute which convened here semimonthly during the past Winter. Well might he speak of it in terms of rapture, for indeed it was a glorious invention: one for which, if there has not already been a patent procured, some immediate step should be taken to secure one. On this particular point, we suppose that the gentleman speaks from personal observation, for if we may credit the sayings of Madam Rumor, he was a member of this same magnetic, electrifying, wonder accomplishing, one horse Institute.

His ideas of the Co. Superintendency are very peculiar and I should fear that they would have a very deleterious effect upon the minds of the public, were not his arguments unreasonable and preposterous in the extreme. How foolhardy and softpated to declaim, as he does, against common sense and the established usage of our country and the wisdom of our ablest and most scientific men! What short sightedness in him to say that the office of Co. Superintendent is not unfrequently made the price of the political hireling, when it is well known that politics has nothing to do with the selection of that officer! He then begins "to show his feathers;" he can desist no longer; the opportunity is too tempting; his zeal for *wool* counteracts every nobler impulse of his nature, and like many others of the same creed, he is swept away into the illimitable chaos of nigger philanthropy. It is certainly refreshing to see a man whose highest ambition is to make the negro the political and social equal of the white man.

At any rate I would advise Mr. A., that after this when he feels indignant at the manner in which the "poor nigger" is treated, he had better write about it separate and apart from other subjects, for, as there are those who can appreciate one thing and not another, so there are those who do not appreciate wool soaked in soft soap literature.

Yours,
TIMOTHY SWIPES.

We, last week, gave an account of the accidental death of Mr. John Houck, of Cumberland Valley, by the falling of a tree. The following letter, received since the writing of our notice, gives the particulars of this melancholy accident.

CENTERVILLE, May 13, '62.

Friend Meyers:

On last Saturday morning, a man by the name of John Houck, living about 1½ miles from this place, was engaged in peeling tan bark, and whilst in the act of felling a tree, a limb broke off and killed him. He was at work alone. After the tree fell, a small boy living with him, having seen the tree fall and not seeing Mr. Houck, went up to the tree and found Mr. Houck lying on the ground with the axe grasped tightly in his hand, and the limb lying across him. He called up a man who was plowing near by, and when he came he found the head of the unfortunate man smashed and his shoulder very much bruised. He must have been killed instantly. He was 52 years of age and leaves a wife, but no children.

Yours, A.

THE UNION FEELING IN VIRGINIA.

The army correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes as follows:

Diligent inquiry could not establish the existence of more than one Union man in Williamsburg.—And, inasmuch as he has made one of our officers a gift of a small damask table-spread, from which Magruder had drank wine three evenings before it is fair to presume that his professions of Unionism are a swindle. This side of Williamsburg, upon the line of our march, no scrutiny with candles by daytime could possibly discover one Union man or one Union woman. The article does not exist in this country.

The same correspondent adds:

Here we got the first Philadelphia newspaper which professes to publish accounts from the ground of the recent battle near Williamsburg. It is astonishing that even American history can be written so falsely and so unjustly. The reader of the reports of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* would certainly suppose that Gen. Hancock's fight on our right was the principal battle. How easy it is to correct this error. Hancock had only between twenty and thirty killed and wounded, and only four regiments engaged. His affair was but a skirmish. On the left, Heintzelman was compelled to fight a great battle of vastly more consequence than Bull Run, and he won it too. He had seventeen regiments engaged from first to last—twelve of Hooper's and five of Kearney's; and his loss in killed, wounded and missing, was two thousand and forty-six.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

40 MILES FROM RICHMOND,
May 11th, 1862.

Dear Mother:

I sit down to write you a letter which, I suppose you have been looking for. On this day a week ago, we left our old camp (Camp Winfield Scott) for the fortifications at Yorktown. When we got up to their forts we found they had retreated. We followed them up. There were several men killed by the enemy planting torpedo shells in the roads and woods, for our men to tramp on them which would cause them to explode and kill them. We left our camp on last Saturday morning (May 4th) with nothing but the clothing we had on our backs. We have never heard of our things since. We were taken on a double quick over the muddy roads, and it was raining torrents all day Sunday, until night came, when we were taken into the woods and allowed to make fires to dry ourselves and pass the night as best we could, without blankets or over coats, nor as much as we could eat. We had only about three crackers for each man when we started. Next morning came, the 5th of May, when we were moved off through the mud knee deep, and rain pouring down awfully. We moved along as best we could until one o'clock in the day, when a messenger came riding back as hard as he could and told our General to hurry up our Brigade, as there was fighting at Williamsburg. We were rushed from that on as hard as we could go until the first thing we knew we were right in the front of the battle. Well, to tell you the real truth, a fellow don't feel very pleasant hearing the big cannon balls, shell bursting and grape and canister flying about you. There were but three in our Reg't wounded, but some of the Regt's suffered awfully. I suppose there were 1900 of our men killed and wounded, and about 2000 Rebels. They had Williamsburg well fortified, but our men fought bravely. I thought at one time the fight was lost, that we would have to retreat. But at five o'clock in the evening, McClellan came upon the field, himself, when it made a very great change. He rode around the lines, when the boys all cheered him. He was dressed in black citizen's dress with a black slouch hat on, and rode a gray horse. He looked more like some General's servant, than the General himself. We have been following the rebels ever since the fight. By next Friday, or perhaps, before you get this letter, I expect if I am living and well, to be in Richmond. We are only 40 miles from Richmond, now. We are following the rebels up as fast as we can go. I don't know whether they will make another stand before they get to Richmond or not. They say they are going to fight us at the Chickahominy mountains. We are taking prisoners every day that have given out in their flight and been picked up by our cavalry. I have had no time to write before, for we have been going on all the time except night and then I was too tired to write if I wanted to. You would not believe the sight I saw on that bloody battle field the next morning. I could not tell you; but I went over it and looked. I am well, and hope you are the same.

JOHN B. HELM.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

"Iron Clads" Repulsed From Fort Darling.

EXPLOSION OF THE NAUGATUCK'S BIG GUN.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 11 o'clock P. M.—The following dispatch has just been received at the War Department:

WILLIAMSBURG, May 17.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The gunboats Galena, Monitor, Aroostook, Naugatuck and Port Royal, were repulsed from Fort Darling, seven miles below Richmond, yesterday.

A portion of them have returned to Jamestown Island, near this place, in the James river.

Lieut. Morris, commanding the Port Royal, sent overland to us this morning for intelligence regarding the forts below the Island and also for assistance in burying the dead which he brought down with him. Seventeen bodies have been interred on the banks of the river, and there are a number of wounded on board, including Lt. Morris himself.

The 100 pound gun of the Naugatuck exploded at the first fire. DAVID CAMPBELL,
Colonel of the Fifth Cavalry.

[By authority of Gen. G. B. McClellan.]

Further Particulars—The James River Clear of Obstructions to Within Eight Miles of Richmond.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—No official report of the gunboat affair on the James river has been received at the Navy Department. The messages received on the subject indicate an opportunity to do better in the future.

The river is now clear of obstructions to within eight miles of Richmond. At that point there is a heavy battery mounted on a high bluff, and the river is temporarily closed to navigation by sunken vessels, among which are said to be the rebel steamers Yorktown and Jamestown, and by piles, chains, &c. The Monitor could not elevate her guns sufficiently to reach the high battery, which rendered her useless.

The banks of the river were filled with rifle pits, from which an incessant fire was poured upon the fleet, a part of which were engaged at from 600 to 1000 yards of the main battery. After an action of four hours the fleet, finding it impracticable under the circumstances to silence the battery on the bluff, withdrew out of range. Our loss was thirteen killed and eleven wounded, among the latter Lieut. Morris in the leg by a Minie ball, but not seriously.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Dropsy—The action of these remedies on the blood, checks the too rapid effusion of the watery humors into the absorbents, and by equalizing the flow of the secretions, renders the disease comparatively inactive, the Ointment penetrating through the pores of the skin, drains by evaporation the *serum* collected in the cellular tissue and ultimately performs a radical cure. The Pills purify the blood and strengthen the digestive organs. Sold by all Druggists at 25 c., 62 c., and $1 per box or pot. 159.

—MARRIED—

LUTZ—DEFIBAUGH.—On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Yingling, Mr. S. S. Lutz, of Snake Spring township, to Miss Sophia Defibaugh, of Boydstown, Bedford township.

CLEANSE THE BLOOD.

WITH corrupt, disordered or vitiated Blood you must be sick all over. It may burst out in Pimples, or Sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purges out these impurities and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood, such as *Scrofula* or *Kings' Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring worm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases*, such as *Retention, Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, Sterility, Syphilis, or Venereal Diseases, Liver Complaints and Heart Diseases.* Try AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures the disorders.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of *Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption*, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidence of its virtues. The world knows them.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS—for Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Jaundice, Headache, Heartburn, Piles, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms, and in short for all the purposes of a purgative medicine.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, & Co., Lowell, Mass. and sold by all Druggists everywhere.

—:o:o:—

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that our preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by Dr. B. F. HARRY, Bedford

—DIED—

HORN.—On the 3d inst., near Pleasantville, Charlotte Horn, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth Horn, aged 35 years and 12 days.

Sister H. was for about 15 years a consistent member of the M. E. Church. Her disease was consumption. She had been poorly for more than a year, but more recently was confined to her bed. I visited her about one week before her death and had a short conversation with her on the subject of death. She was very calm as we conversed. I asked her if she thought that she would get well again, she said, "I do not expect to get well, I have given up all hope of getting well for three or four days past." I then asked, have you any fear of death? She answered "No! at times dark clouds seem to hang over me and distress me very much, but they soon break and then all is peace and comfort." Are you willing to die? She answered, "I would as soon die as live, I feel that all is right." As she neared her end she suffered much in body but seemed calm in spirit, and resigned to the will of God. She has gone, but our loss is her gain. We weep, in hope of meeting in a better world where there is no sorrow or sickness or dying but all is joy and heaven.

"Dearest sister, thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that hath bereft us
He can all our sorrows heal.

Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled;
Then in heaven with joy to greet thee,
Where no farewell tear is shed."

REV. N. W. COLBURN.

BECKLEY.—On the 29th ult., of Diptheria, John Franklin Beckley, youngest son of Henry and Sarah Beckley, aged 5 years, 3 months, and 18 days.

Dearest Brother, thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrow heal.

BECKLEY.—On the 14th inst., of Diphtheria, Ervin Sidney Beckley, oldest son of Henry and Sarah Beckley, aged 12 years, 2 months and 21 days.

"From adverse blasts and low'ring storms,
His favor'd soul he bore;
And with yon bright angelic forms,
He lives to die no more.

Why should I vex my heart, or fast?
No more he'll visit me;
My soul will mount to him at last.
And there my child I'll see."

$25 !] EMPLOYMENT [$75 !

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 23, '61.

Announcements.

[All notices under this head must be prepaid.]

Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce MICHAEL WERTZ, Esq., of Union township, as a suitable candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Auditor.

We are authorized to announce ISAAC E. REIGHARD, of Bedford township, as a candidate for the office of County Auditor, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

New Advertisements.

PEACE TO BE DECLARED
On the Fifth of June!!
CHEAP CASH FANCY STORE!

SHUCK BROTHERS will open a new and splendid stock of Fancy Dry Goods, in the new building, one door West of S. & W. Shuck's dry goods store, on the 5th of June, to consist, in part, of

FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES,
Poplins, Grenadines, De Laines, Berages,
FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &c.
SILK and CLOTH MANTILLAS, New Styles!
SHAWLS, in great variety!
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
of every description!
READY MADE BONNETS, BONNET TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
CHILDREN'S HATS AND FLATS,
LADIES' GAITERS, SLIPPERS and fine laced Boots
CHILDREN'S do. do. do.

NOTIONS, in Great Variety.

Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Dress Trimmings, Perfumery, &c., &c.

The above stock will consist of every article usually kept in First Class Fancy Stores, *selected by a lady of superior taste and experience*, who has spent the greater portion of her life in the business, in Second Street and Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. She will take charge of the establishment, and we ask our patrons and the public generally, to call and examine her stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

N. B.—The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock lately arrived, and a continuance of public patronage.

S. & W. SHUCK.

May 23, 1862.

A VOICE FROM
YORKTOWN.
VOLUNTEERS!
Attention!
A VOICE FROM YORKTOWN!
Let Facts Speak for Themselves!

Read the following brief note received this morning from one of our brave soldiers now before Yorktown:

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, NEAR YORKTOWN.
THOMAS HOLLOWAY, Esq',
80, Maiden Lane,
May 1st, 1862.

SIR,

As there are none of "Holloway's Pills" for sale hereabouts, I enclose an order, for which please send me the amount in your very valuable Pills without delay. If there is any postage or expressage please deduct it, and oblige

Yours truly, in haste,
T. HANLEY, ADJT.,
9th N. Y. Cavalry,
Before Yorktown, Va.

P. S.—Your Pills are famous for the cure of Dysentery, and I have no doubt that they will prove as efficacious in Chills and Fever here as they have in other divisions of the army.

May 23, 1862.—3t.

THE MERRIMAC BLOWN UP!
Terrific Excitement!!

The Rebels have destroyed their sea monster, and "gone up" generally, but P. A. Reed still continues to sell goods cheaper than the cheapest at the old stand immediately opposite the Bedford Hotel.

His stock consists, in part, of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, SHOES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &C., &C.

He has, also, on hand a large and well selected assortment of

QUEENSWARE,

and a fresh and excellent stock of

GROCERIES,

all of which he will sell very low for cash, or approved country produce. Call and examine the goods for yourselves.

May 16,'62.

Iron City College

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts.

The largest Commercial School of the United States, with a patronage of nearly 3,000 Students, in five years from 31 States, and the only one which affords complete and reliable instruction in all the following branches, viz: Mercantile, Manufacturers, Steam Boat, Railroad and Book-keeping. First Premium Plain and Ornamental Penmanship; also, Surveying and Mathematics generally.

$35.00

Pays for a Commercial Course. Students enter and review at any time.

☞Ministers' sons' tuition at half price.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a beautiful College view of 8 square feet, containing a good variety of writing, lettering and flourishing, inclose 24 cents in stamps to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.

April 19, 1862.

TAKE NOTICE!

The books of the subscriber were closed on the first of March last, at which time he entered into partnership with his son. He is very anxious that his books should be closed up to that date. He will call upon all his customers in town in a few days. They will please have their accounts ready for settlement.

Persons who have been indebted to him for years, will please inform him if they do not intend to pay, and he will erase their names from his books.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 23, 1862.—3t

BACK FROM DIXIE!

Our Goods have arrived safe from their late sojourn at Harper's Ferry, and we are now ready to accommodate our customers. Come and see for yourselves.

May 16, '62. J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Union Hotel.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.
V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid
LIVERY STABLE
is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

NOTICE.—

All persons are hereby cautioned not to take an assignment of four promissory notes given by us to William and Charlotte Lafferty, each dated March 25th, 1862, for $22.50 each, payable in one, two, three and four years after date, as we have received no value for said notes and will not pay them, or any part thereof, unless compelled by law.

JOHN MILLER.
May 2, 1862. DANIEL SHROYER.

NEW STORE.
LATEST ARRIVAL OF CHEAP

NEW and FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.,

At Mann's Corner, Juliana Street.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has opened out at this well known stand, a carefully selected stock of

Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods.

consisting in part of Calicoes, Ginghams, Lawns, Delaines, Challies, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Cotonades, Linens, Coatings, &c., &c., nearly all of which will be sold at OLD PRICES

A great variety of Ladies' and Misses STRAW GOODS, Gentlemen's STRAW, WOOL and SILK HATS, BOOTS and SHOES, in great variety, and warranted "SIMON PURE;" together with a general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, such as Coffee, White and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Imperial and Colong Teas, Rice, Spices, Extract of Coffee, and almost every article usually kept in a VARIETY STORE.

The subscriber hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, May 16, 1862.

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscribers, having leased this well known manufacturing establishment, are now prepared to do

CARDING AND FULLING,

in the best of style. They are also manufacturing and keep constantly on hand, for sale or trade, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, SATINETTS, BLANKETS, STOCKING-YARN, &c. Having a practical knowledge of the business and employing none but competent and experienced workmen and being determined, to spare no efforts to give satisfaction to their customers, they respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

TERMS for carding and fulling strictly cash. They have on hand a large stock of goods which they desire to trade for good clean wool.

The highest cash price will be paid for good clean tub-washed wool.

J. & S. S. LUTZ.

May 16, 1862.

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale at his residence in Juniata township, Bedford county, on TUESDAY, 24th day of June next, the following described tract of land situated in said township and county, adjoining lands of F. Hillegass on the East, and Henry Horn on the West, containing 223 ACRES, of which 150 are cleared. The Raystown Branch of the Juniata flows through the entire tract. The facilities afforded by this farm for the raising of stock, are most excellent, being well adapted for grazing. The improvements consist of a fine TWO STORY FARM HOUSE, with basement, a large BANK BARN, and many out-buildings. There is also thereon erected and in good running order, a *GRIST MILL*, four stories high, built of splendid stone, having 2 run of French Burrs and 2 of Mountain Choppers, with 2 wheels, and S. D. Broad's improvement. The machinery in the mill is all new and in first rate order.

Also,—*A TWO STORY STONE HOUSE*, with frame wing and basement, and a pump at the door, intended as a residence for the miller. There is a choice selection of New York FRUIT TREES upon the premises. From 60 to 70 acres are now in clover. The farm lies along the Drove Road, (which is a great advantage) and is in the heart of a good wheat growing section. Terms easy, as I am anxious to make a change in business.

JOHN C. RIFFLE.

West End, Bedford Co., Pa., May 16, '62.

PUBLIC SALE.
Of vauable Real Estate.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer for sale, on the premises, two miles South of the borough of Bloody Run, on Tuesday, 10th day of June, next, all the following described property of George Wigfoos, late of West Providence township, dec'd, viz:

A TRACT OF LAND, adjoining Joseph W. and Samuel H. Tate, on the West and North, Thomas Richey, on the East, John Buzzard and others on the South, containing 38 acres and 146 perches, more or less, 30 acres of which are cleared and under fence, about 5 acres are meadow, and about 100 apple and other fruit trees thereon. The improvements are a Double Log Dwelling House, Stable and other out buildings.

Terms—one-half cash, at confirmation of sale, the remainder in one year without interest. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day.

For further particulars inquire of Joseph W. Tate, Esq., Bedford, or the undersigned, living near the premises.

JOSEPH WIGFOOS, Adm'r.

May 16, 1862.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

THE undersigned hereby give notice to all fishers and hunters, not to trespass on their premises, as in such case they will hereafter be dealt with according to law.

J. F. J. OSTER, JOHN H. BOWSER,
WM. OSTER, AMOS BERKHEIMER,
JOSIAH GRIFFITH, GRUNDY F. AKE.

May 16.—3t.*

NOTICE TO HUNTERS AND FISHERS.—

The undersigned hereby gives notice to all whom it may concern, that he will hereafter put the law in force against all trespassers upon his premises, who, while engaged in hunting, fishing and the like, may in any way injure or destroy his property. GEO. W. BOWSER.

May 9.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS.

E. V. MOWRY, Has just returned from Philadelphia with a new and beautiful assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

of the latess style. *BONNETS* of every description, varying in price from 50 cents up; and Bonnets trimmed ready for wearing for $2,00 and upward.

Hats of all styles for infants, Children and Young Ladies.

Dress Caps for Ladies,

SHAKERS, RIBBONS, RUCHES & FLOWERS in abundance. All very cheap for Cash.

May 2, 1862.

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned Executors of the last Will and Testament of Rhinehart Replogle, dec'd., will sell at public sale, on the premises now occupied by John L. Replogle, on Thursday, the 29th day of May instant, the following valuable Real Estate, to wit:

ONE TRACT OF LIMESTONE LAND, situate in North Woodberry township, Blair county, now in the occupancy of Simon Snyder, adjoining lands of Daniel Leidig, James Madara and others, containing one hundred and thirty-two acres and allowance, upon which is erected a good dwelling house, bank barn, wagon shed, hog pen, and other necessary out buildings, there are also two wells of good water on the premises, and a young orchard of choice fruit, just beginning to bear.

ALSO—one tract or piece of TIMBER LAND, about three miles from the above farm, in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Rudolph Hoover, and others, containing twenty acres and allowance, being choice timber land, mostly chestnut.

ALSO—one other tract of LIMESTONE LAND, situate in South Woodberry township, Bedford county, now in the occupancy of John L. Replogle, adjoining lands of David Sollenberger, Philip Croft and others, containing one hundred acres and allowance, upon which is erected a new log-frame dwelling house, a large bank barn, wagon shed, ice house, smoke house, and other out buildings, there is also an orchard of choice fruit near the dwelling house.

ALSO—one tract of TIMBER LAND, situate in the same township, three or four miles distant from the above farm, adjoining lands of Daniel Snowberger, Jacob Teeter's heirs, and others, containing 110 acres and allowance, mostly timber of good quality, pine, chestnut, chestnut oak, &c. This tract will be divided into several parts, as may best suit purchasers.

Sale to commence at ten o'clock on said day, when the terms will be made known. Possession will be given on the first day of April next.

DAVID L. REPLOGLE,
JOHN L. REPLOGLE,
May 9, 1862. Executors.

Estate of Geo. M. Holsinger, dec'd.

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of George M. Holsinger, late of St. Clair Township, Bedford County, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

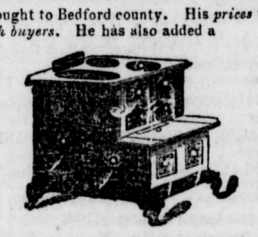
JOHN S. HOLSINGER, Adm'r
May, 9. Residing in St. Clair tp.

GREAT ATTRACTION
AT THE
BIG PADLOCK.

WILLIAM HARTLEY now offers to the public, the largest, best selected, and most elegant stock of

Hardware and Useful Inventions,

ever brought to Bedford county. His *prices* will suit *nett cash buyers*. He has also added a



Department, to his already elegant stock, and can now furnish Cooking Stoves, with all the late improvements, unsurpassed for beauty and excellence, WARRANTED in every respect, and as cheap as the cheapest. Those desiring to purchase an extra heavy plated Cook Stove, that will last a life time, and never *cave in*, or fail to bake "whilst the dough lasts," should give Hartley a call.

Skillets, Iron Pots, Tea Kettles, Waffle Irons, Griddles, Fruit Cans, &c., &c., always on hand.

The celebrated "Self-adjusting Clothes Wringer," may be seen in operation at Hartley's, for the sale of which he has secured the *exclusive* right. No use talking about it—go and see it, ladies!

FAIRBANKS' PATENT SCALES!

Merchants, Farmers and Millers can buy these from Hartley at Manufacturers' prices, *delivered in Bedford*, as he has the agency, and by buying from him you can *save freight*.

Farmers can be accommodated with all the best inventions in *Farm Machinery*, such as Grain Drills, Cider Mills, Chop Mills, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Hay, Straw and Corn Stalk Cutters, Ploughs, Grain Fans, Apple Parers, Churns, Grind Stones, and any thing else in his line. Remember all goods

WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

Every body pleased, and satisfaction guaranteed to all reasonable men. Hartley will not allow any regular dealer to undersell him, and will always endeavor to furnish the very best articles in his line for the money.

TERMS—Cash, or Produce, unless as a *special favor* to *reliable and prompt paying customers*, but in no case will a longer credit be given than 6 months.

Bedford, May 2, 1862.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS at Blymire and Son's. [March 28th 1862.

TURPENTINE, LINSEED OIL, and OILS and PAINTS IN GENERAL, for sale at Blymire and Son's. [March 28th 1862.

BASKETS, BROOMS, TUBS, CHURNS, WILLOW and WOODEN WARE of every description, to be had cheap at Blymire and Sons. [March 28th 1862.

BRUSHES, a large assortment, at Blymire and Son's. [March 28th 1862.

SADDLERY & SHOE FINDINGS, a good stock at Blymire and Son's. March 28th 1862.

LAMPS, LAMP CHIMNEYS, COAL OIL, the first in great variety, and the last of excellent quality, at Blymire and Son's. March 28th 1862

TREASURER'S SALE
OF
UNSEATED LANDS.

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of Assembly directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes, and for other purposes, passed the 13th day of March, 1815, and the supplement thereto, passed the 13th day of March, 1817, and 25th March, 1831, and the 9th day of March, 1847, the Treasurer of the county of Bedford, hereby gives notice to all concerned therein, that unless the County, State, School and Road Taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Bedford county, are paid before the day of sale, the whole, or such part of each tract, as will pay the taxes, and the costs chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House in the borough of Bedford, county of Bedford, on the second Monday of June next, for the arrearages of taxes due, and the cost accrued thereon, and the sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.

A. J. SANSOM, *Treasurer.*

—:o:o:—

BROAD TOP TOWNSHIP.

No. Acres.	Warrantee or Owner.	Dol.	Cts.
339	Stephens & Co. in right of Shreeves	18	64
289	Ephraim Foster & W. P. Schell	23	34
5	Aaron Evans		73
60	William Figard	8	16
100	Dunlap & Evans	20	19
25	John Figard		58
209	James Patton	1	50
	Bedford Township.		
412¼	Daniel Hinkline	2	72
349	John Tinman	1	92
95	Thomas J. Bonnet		172
	Colerain Township.		
111	Andrew Kyhock		64
90	Joseph & Emanuel Diehl		84
12	John Lutz		44
427	Arthur Brown	1	28
	Cumberland Valley Township.		
397½	John Sample (now J. W. Jones)	7	14
400	Dr. James Smith	11	88
	Harrison Township.		
900	William Lyon	6	55
175	Andrew V. Miller	1	92
	Juniata Township.		
30	Nicholas Knouf		12
	Hopewell Township.		
413	John Kerr	7	12
213	Joseph Lancaster		60
397	James McIlnay	66	00
	Puterbaugh Heirs		28
	Londonderry Township.		
395	Daniel Greer	1	20
398½	William King		60
406¼	John Phillipi		60
	Liberty Township.		
200	Mary Gordon	3	46
200	James Gordon	3	21
400	Thomas Jones	8	40
165	Edward Langley	3	01
200	Jacob Miller	4	21
200	Elizabeth Miller	3	16
200	Mary Piper	2	10
200	Amelia Piper	8	40
400	Edward Stone	1	56
400	John Tomm	7	01
200	John Razor	1	66
150	Stephen Kerr	2	34
90	Manor Tract	7	60
200	Mulligan & Benedict	4	21
48	Peter Bowser	1	46
¼ lot	Luke Feeny	1	31
8 lots	Gen. Wm. H. Irvine	4	31
1 lot	G. D. Trout		85
200	Francis Moane	6	77
5	George Thompson		27
403	Alexander Montgomery	6	42
	Providence East Tp.		
402 a 46 p	Hezekiah Logan	1	20
403	Charles Evans	1	20
403 a 51 p	Isaac Richards	2	40
402 a 62 p	Charles Logan	1	20
400 a 75 p	John Cavan	1	20
401 a 41 p	James Cavan	1	20
400	Isaac Cavan	1	20
394 a 58 p	Thomas Logan	1	20
400	Thomas Hamilton	1	10
400	Susanah Thompson	1	10
	Providence West.		
15	Joseph McDaniel		30
120	Daniel Ritchey of Isaac		48
	St. Clair Township		
4 lots	Jacob Inks Heirs		48
204	David McRobert	3	40
62	Henry Koontz	1	00
51	Aaron Grove		80
300	William Sill	1	67
	Snake Spring Township		
115	Saml. Wilds		
	Southampton Township.		
200	James Riggs	1	20
439	Paul Ward	1	32
357	Patrick Ward	1	08
331	Joseph Ward	1	04
353	Johnathan Ward	1	64
343½	Jesse Reed	2	08
	Union Township.		
400	John Swaggart	3	64
400	Leonard Swaggart	3	64
266	Alexander Gardener	2	04
116	Dr. William Smith	1	44
43	Samuel Burket		88
116	John Shee		8
100	James Johnston		
50	Frederick Snyder		44
274	Jeremiah Jackson	2	82
130	Jacob Swaggart	1	48
440	William Pearson	3	96
380	Ebenezer Branham	3	96
420	Conrad Imler	1	06
200	Christly Bowser	2	30
100	George Lait		88
100	Jacob Burket		88
150	Peter Shoenberger	1	32
123	John Sill	3	64
100	Widow Doyle	3	38
200	Michael Shimer	2	90
60	Brumbaugh & Co.	1	22
133	Hugh Porter	1	10
339	Griffith Evans	3	90
403¾	Philip Stine	3	64
330	Wilson Hunt	3	96
363½	Alexander Scott	3	94
127	Dr. P. Shoenberger	3	16
124	do do	3	68
20	do do		24
60	Bowser Warriors Ridge	1	76
90	Dr. P. Shoenberger	1	44
200	Langham Warriors Ridge	2	51
150	Bowser Brush Mt.	1	66
40	Peter Shimer Brush Mt.		
	South Woodberry Township,		
135	Peter Shoenberger	3	60
18	William Fluck		12
19	Flucks Heirs		24
210	John Boyd		60
213	William Davis		62
75	Israel Moans		60
140	Zachariah Moans		56
50	Timothy Moans	3	00
83	Hannah Montgomery	1	80
268	Peter Shoenberger	3	20
222	Elizabeth Piper	1	29
	Middle Woodberry Township		
379	Daniel Montgomery	15	60
290	Hugh Moore	62	01
411½	John McKissick (or Wm Hannam)	29	70
389	Nathan Schofield	37	00
401¾	William Montgomery	18	53
173	Mellnay	3	98
50	G. Replogle	5	76
395	Abner Webb	16	68
100	Heffleys Heirs	24	00
335½	Caleb Hannan	32	28
330	William Worthington	15	61
65	—— Hart	9	23
180	Daniel Montgomery	4	40
100	Madara & Shoenberger	3	60
1 lot	No 72 Jacob Strock		42
1 do	do 74 do do	1	06
170	Margaret Croft	1	80
62	John McFadden	9	56
20	Frederick Nicodemus		80
40	—— Stonerook	7	46
403	Wm. Montgomery	12	50
150	Robert Montgomery	4	28
20	Rinehart Replogle	1	06
50	Robert Montgomery	1	50

ELIXR PROPYLAMINE,

THE NEW REMEDY FOR

RHEUMATISM.

A NEW REMEDY,
A CERTAIN REMEDY, } FOR
ACUTE RHEUMATISM,
CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,
RHEUMATISM OF EVERY KIND;

NO MATTER { HOW STUBBORN,
HOW LONG STANDING,
PROPYLAMINE
WILL CONQUER IT,
WILL CURE IT.

WHAT IT HAS DONE,
IT WILL DO AGAIN.

DOCTORS READ,
DOCTORS EXAMINE,
DOCTORS TRY IT.

THE BEST TESTIMONY,
BEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.
DOCTORS KNOW IT,
PATIENTS BELIEVE IT,
TRIED AND TRUE.

Pennsylvania Hospital.

(FROM OFFICIAL HOSPITAL REPORTS.)

MAY 19, 1860.—Ellen S., æt. 28, single, never was very strong. Two years ago she had an attack of acute rheumatism, from which she was confined to her bed for two weeks, and subsequently from a relapse for four more. She has been well since then till last Saturday; while engaged in house-cleaning she took cold, had pain in her back, felt cold but had no decided chill. Two days later her ankles began to swell, which was followed by swelling of the knee joints and of the hands. She has now dull pain in her shoulders, and her knuckles are very tender, red and painful; both hands are affected, but the right is most so. This, then, is a case of acute rheumatism, or, as it is now fashionably called, rheumatic fever. It is a well marked typical case. We will carefully watch the case, and from time to time call your attention to the various symptoms which present themselves. My chief object in bringing her before you now, is to call your attention to a remedy which has recently been recommended in the treatment of rheumatism. I mean *propylamine*. Dr. Awenarius, of St. Petersburg, recommends it in the highest terms, having derived great benefit from its use in 250 cases which came under his care. Various commendatory testimonials respecting it have appeared in our journals, and I propose therefore to give it another trial. I must confesss I am always incredulous as to the worth of new remedies, which are vaunted as specifics; but this comes to us recommended so highly, that we are bound to give it a trial.

SAME CASE FOUR DAYS LATER!

MAY 23, 1860.—I will now exhibit to you the patient for whom I prescribed Propylamine, and who was then laboring under an attack of acute rheumatism. She has steadily taken it in doses of three grains, every two hours, (intermitting it at night) The day after you saw her, I found her much more comfortable, better than she expected to be for a week or more, judging from her other attack. (The patient now walked into the room.) The improvement has steadily progressed, and you cannot fail to notice a marked change in the appearance of her joints, which are now nearly of their natural size. Thus far our experiment would have seemed very successful; but gentlemen, we must wait a little while before we can give a decided opinion as to what is to be the result.

Here is another patient who was placed on the use of the same medicine on Sunday last; she has long been suffering from chronic rheumatism, and I found her at that time with an acute attack supervening upon her chronic affection. The wrists and knuckles were much swollen and tense. She took the chloride of propylamine in three grain doses every two hours, and you will perceive that the swelling of the joints has much diminished.

THREE DAYS LATER!!

MAY 26, 1860.—This is the case of acute rheumatism treated with propylamine, the first of those to which I called your attention at our last clinic. She is still very comfortable, and is now taking three grains thrice daily.

In this case it has seemed to be followed by very satisfactory results. The second case to which your attehtion was called at our last lecture, has also continued to do well. I will now bring before you a very characteristic case of acute rheumatism, and if the result be satisfactory, *I think, as good jurymen, we shall justly render our verdict in favor propylamine.*

He is a seaman, æt. 26, who was admitted a few days ago. Has had occasional rheumatic pains, but not so as to keep his bed, until eight days ago. The pains began in his right knee, subsequently affected the left knee, and later, the joints of the upper extremities. These joints are all swollen tense and tender. His tongue is furred; skin, at present, dry, though there has been much sweating. His pulse is full and strong, and about 90. He has now used propslamine for twenty-four hours.

This gentleman is what may be called a strictly typical case of acute rheumatism. There was exposure to cold and wet, and this exposure is followed by a feeling of coldness, severe articular pain, beginning as it usually does, in the lower joints. There is fever and the profuse sweating, so generally attendant on acute rheumatism.

I did not bring this patient before you with the intention of giving you a lecture on all the points connected with rheumatism, but to again give a trial to the new remedy we are testing, and to exhibit to you this typical case, as I have called it, than which there could not be a fairer opportunity for testing the medicine in question. We are, therefore, avoiding the use of all other medicines, even anodynes, that there may be no misgivings as to which was the efficient remedy. You shall see the case at a future clinic.

THE RESULT.

A FAVORABLE VERDICT.

JUNE 9, 1860.—The next of our convalescents is the case of acute rheumatism before you at our clinic of May 26th, which I then called a typical case, and which it was remarked was a fair opportunity for testing the worth of our new remedy. It was therefore steadily given in three grain doses every two hours for four days. The patient has got along very nicely, and is now able to walk about, as you see. *I do not hesitate to say that I have never seen as severe a case of acute rheumatism so soon restored to health as this man has been, and without being prepared to decide positively as to the value of the remedy we have used, I feel bound to state that in the cases in which we have tried the Chloride of Propylamine, the patients have regained their health much earlier than under the treatment ordinarily pursued.* I wish, gentlemen, you would yourselves try it, and report the results.

For a full report of which the above is a condensed extract, see the Philadelphia *Medical and Surgical Reporter*. It is the report after a fair trial by the best medical authority in this country, and makes it unnecessary to give numerous certificates from astonished doctors and rejoicing patients.

A SPEEDY CURE,
AN EFFECTUAL CURE,
THE SAME RESULT
IN EVERY CASE,
WHENEVER TRIED,
WHEREVER TRIED.
WHAT IT HAS DONE,
IT WILL DO AGAIN.

Bullock and Crenshaw, a firm well known to most medical men, by whom the Elixir Propylamine has been introduced, have sold to us the exclusive right to manufacture it according to the original recipe, and we have made arrangements of such magnitude as to enable us to scatter it broadcast amongst suffering humanity.

A WORD TO DOCTORS.

If you prefer to use the same remedy in another form, we invite your attention to the
PURE CRYSTALIZED CHLORIDE PROPYLAMINE,
PURE PROPYLAMINE LIQUID,
PURE PROPYLAMINE CONCENTRATED,
PURE IODINE PROPYLAMINE,
of which we are the sole manufacturers.

☞We claim no other virtue for the Elixir Propylamine than is contained in Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine,
THE ELIXIR IS
MORE CONVENIENT,
AND ALWAYS READY
FOR IMMEDIATE USE,
AND MAY BE TAKEN
ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS,
BY ANY ONE,
BY EVERY ONE,
WHO HAS RHEUMATISM OF ANY KIND
At 75 cts. a Bottle.

Orders may be addressed to
PROPYLAMINE MANUFACTURING CO.,
Office, Room No. 4,
S. W. Cor. FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS.,
Philadelphia.

Or to either of the following
Wholesale Agents.
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
FRENCH, RICHARDSON & CO.
JOHN M. MARIS & CO.,
GEO. D. WETHERELL & CO.,
PETER T. WRIGHT & CO.,
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
ELLIOTT, WHITE & CO.,
Dec.6,'61-1yr. PHILADELPHIA.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH,

A SURE REMEDY FOR A
BAD BREATH,
SORE MOUTHS,
CANKER,
DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,
NURSING SORE MOUTH,

And the best specific now in use for *any* diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing
ARTIFICIAL TEETH,
completely destroying every taint of the mouth, absorbing and removing all impurities, insuring
A SWEET BREATH
to all who make use of it. No YOUNG LADY or YOUNG GENTLEMAN who is afflicted with a
BAD BREATH
should delay in applying this remedy, for it is a certain cure, and is approved and recommended by every physician under whose notice it has been brought.
A BAD BREATH
is an offence for which there is no excuse while
DR. WM. B. HURD'S
MOUTH WASH
can be procured.

Many persons carry with them a bad breath, greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being conscious of the fact. To relieve yourself from all fears regarding this,
USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject.
USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.
PRICE, 37 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
A liberal discount made to dealers.
Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.
Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d Street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTH POWDER.

This Powder possesses the
CARBONIC WITHOUT THE INJURIOUS PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL,
and is free from all Acids or Alkalies that can in the least injure the Teeth.
ITS ACTION BEING ENTIRELY MECHANICAL—POLISHING WITHOUT WEARING THE ENAMEL.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Tooth Powder

IS RECOMMENDED BY ALL EMINENT DENTISTS.
Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.
Price 25 cents per box.
A liberal discount made to dealers.
Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.
Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTHACHE DROPS

FOR THE CURE OF
TOOTHACHE
produced by exposed nerves.

It is particularly adapted to all cases of children afflicted with
TOOTHACHE.
Parents can relieve themselves from that distressing weariness caused by
LOSS OF SLEEP,
and their children from great suffering, by keeping a bottle of
DR. WM. B. HURD'S TOOTHACHE DROPS
in the house.
Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.
Price, only 12 cents per Bottle.
A liberal discount made to dealers,
Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.
Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.
Dec. 13—1y

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

NEURALGIA PLASTERS,

FOR THE CURE OF
NEURALGIA
or Toothache produced by colds.
LOCAL NEURALGIA
is immediately cured by their application.

They act like a charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature; do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Plasters

never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their virtue.
Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.
Price, only 15 cents each.
A liberal discount made to dealers.
Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.
Sold ind Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, an. by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.
Dec. 13—1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
May 31st, '61

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to me directed, there will be sold on the premises, on
SATURDAY, 14TH DAY OF JUNE, NEXT,
the following Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of Timber Land, situated in Middle Woodberry Township, adjoining land of Jacob Stuckey and Daniel Barley, containing

34 Acres & 93 Perches.

Terms of sale: One third of purchase money to remain in the hands of the purchaser during the lifetime of the widow, he paying her the interest thereof annually, and the balance in three equal annual payments after confirmation of sale.

DANIEL BARLEY,
Guardian of minor children of
May 9.] [David Barley, dec'd.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of the Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house— new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennet and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

100 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO.

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can de well relied upon or future welth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure sale and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes.*

Sept. 20, 1861. O. F. SHANNON.

CONFECTIONERY
AND GROCERY

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoanuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, creamcandies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pock-et and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, penholders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
June 17, '59.-1y.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between Dock & Ashcom, in the Foundry & Machine business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books of the firm are in the hands of C. W. Ashcom, who is authorized to settle the same.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C.W. ASHCOM,
April 12, 1861.

N. B.—The business will be continued by C. W. Ashcom at the old stand, where all kinds of machinery will be made and repaired.

NOTICE.—

We, the undersigned, have purchased the patent right of G. W. TOLHURST'S ECLIPSE WASHER, for Bedford county, and hereby forewarn all persons from infringing on said right, as otherwise they will be dealt with according to law.

MAY & SNIDER.
Cumberland Valley, Feb..—3m.

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

An excellent farm, situated 4½ miles North East of Bedford, in Bedford township, containing

180 Acres, More or Less,

is offered at private sale on very reasonable terms. Eighty acres of this farm are cleared and under ence. The improvements consist of a

Two Story Log House and Barn,

A young orchard of choice fruit, &c., &c. The farm adjoins lands of Charles Smith, Tho's. Hughes, and others. The title is entirely free from all incumbrances. For further particulars inquire of the editor of the Gazette, or
JOHN H. RUSH, Bedford, Pa.
March 21, 1862.—tf.

TO THE PEOPLE OF BEDFORD AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.

T. M. LYNCH, at the Bedford Nursery, offers for sale this fall, at war prices, a general stock of fruit trees, consisting of all the choicest varieties of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Nectarines, Quinces, and Dwarf Pear trees, of the finest kinds. Upwards of 15,000 trees are now under cultivation.

Lawton Blackberries, Raspberries, including Brinckley's Orange, Gooseberries that will not mildew, Cherry Currants, size of common cherries, Dutch Currants, Strawberries of finest kinds.—Choicest varieties of
GRAPE ROOTS, RHUBARB, ASPARAGUS,
EVERGREENS, VINES AND CREEPERS.
Fifty Varieties of ROSES, Perpetual Blooming, all colors and shades.

My stock is remarkably thrifty and will be sold, for cash, much lower than traveling agents are selling at, who have to bring their stock a great distance and thereby injure them very much by exposure.

The above stock is raised in Bedford County soil and climate and can be had fresh from the ground.

All orders promptly attended to and trees sent as directed by hack or otherwise.

For further information address a few lines to
T. M. LYNCH,
Oct. 4, 1861. Bedford, Pa.

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND.

ALWAYS READY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these the Soldier must endure, MOTHERS, REMEMBER THIS, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this ALL HEALING and COOLING Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds,

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflammation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of our Volunteers.

You cannot put into the Knapsacks of your Husbands and Brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

Extraordinary Military Salve.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most VIOLENT PAINS, COUGH and SUFFOCATING HOARSENESS, first symptoms of QUICK CONSUMPTION, but if supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the SEVEREST PAINS and stop the most distressing and DANGEROUS COUGH. Therefore we say to the Whole Army,

Soldiers Attention!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the SOLDIER IN CAMP,

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores & Scrofulous Eruptions,

all disappear like a charm before these PILLS and OINTMENT, and now while the cry rings through out the land,

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, place in their hands these PRECIOUS REMEDIES, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the Chills, and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find a sure remedy there for all the casualties of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts, and $1 each.

☞There is considerable saving by taking the ager sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

January 10, 1862.

FOR RENT!—

The Store Room on the corner immediately south of N. Lyons' Store, now in the occupancy of Messrs. Magill & Hoffmier, Saddlers, is for rent from the first of April next.

Apply to
Jan. 24. Dr. F. C. REAMER.

FINKLE & LYON

SEWING-MACHINE CO.,

538 *BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.*

NO person who contemplates purchasing a Sewing Machine for family or manufactoring purposes should fail to send for one of our Circulars, which contains cuts and full descriptions of the several styles, prices and samples of work, all of which we send by mail free. We claim to have the

BEST SEWING MACHINES IN THE WORLD

For either Family or Manufacturing Purposes. And all we ask is a fair trial. Read the following:

IMPORTANT FACTS.

FACT No. 1.—This Company being duly licensed, their Machines are protected against infringements or litigation.

FACT No. 2.—These Machines make the lock-stitch—alike on both sides—and use a little less than half as much thread and silk as the chain or loop-stitch machines.

FACT No. 3.—These Machines are better adapted than any other sewing-machines in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will even sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even stout, hard leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever.—Is not such a machine best adapted to family use? and if best adapted to family use, why not for every variety of light sewing manufacture? For work too heavy for our Family Machine, we recommend our larger sizes.

FACT No. 4.—These Machines make the most elastic seam of any sewing-machine in use—a fact of very great importance in sewing elastic goods, or goods of any kind, or a bias.

FACT No. 5.—No Machine is more durable or more simple in its construction, or more easily understood. The reputation of these Machines wherever used will fully demonstrate each of the above facts.

FACT No. 6.—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

FACT No. 7—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the New Jersey State Fair.

FACT No 8.—These Machines took the Highest Medal at the American Institute, in the City of New York, together with the Highest Premium for fine Sewing-Machine Work.

FACT No. 9.—These Machines took both the Highest Premiums at the Mechanics' Fair, Utica,

FACT No. 10.—These Machines can do the same thing generally, whenever properly exhibited in competition with other first-class Sewing Machines. But we have space for only one fact more—it is the most important Fact of all

FACT No. 11.—*We warrant every Machine we sell to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded.*

☞Send for a Circular. AGENTS WANTED.
Address,
Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.
No. 538 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Aug. 3, '61. 1 yr.

W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON.

MAIR AND DAVISON,

Importers and Dealers in

Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings,

NO. 127 WOOD STREET,

Pittsburg Penn'a.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for
GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND
sleigh soles, wash kettles of different sizes wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

BLOODY RUN FOUDRY
AND MHCHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared at the Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Casting of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of
Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Londerbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "
Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

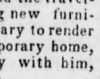
All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.
March 26, 1858.

DRUGS AND BOOKS
H. C. REAMER.

JULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,
In the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware



received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.
Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms
ISAAC MENGEL, JR.
Bedford, April 20, 1860.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.
April 12 1861.

FOR SALE,
OR EXCHANGE.—

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Central R. R., in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rental Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbeuna contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in the State. Address,

F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned was dissolved on the first day of October, inst. The accounts are in the hands of Josiah S. Deal, for collection, to whom all dues must be paid.

The line of coaches will hereafter be run by the firm of Deal and Brother.

JOSIAH S. DEAL,
Oct. 11, 1861. WILLIAM DIBERT.

BLAIR COUNTY
NORMAL SCHOOL & SEMINARY.

FALL TERM COMMENCING AUG. 12TH '61.

DAILY instruction given in the Theory and Practice of Teaching.

Boarding $1.50 per week.

Tuition in full English and scientific course $6,82 per quarter of ten weeks.

For circular containing full particulars address
OSBORNE & DICKERSON,
Principals,
July 19th, '61, Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa

NOTICE.—

All persons will please take notice that I will hereafter enforce the law against any one who may trespass in any way upon my property, whilst engaged in fishing. There is no objection to persons fishing on my premises, but I cannot allow them at the same time, wantonly to destroy plank, boards, or other property which they may see fit to make use of in carrying on their sport.

JOHN G. HARTLEY.
April 25th, 1862.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND
FEMALE SEMINARY,

RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.

CHAS. H. GERE A. B., Principal,
Miss S. J. BRIM, Preceptress,
Miss A. L. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

This institution, under the supervision of the above named persons, assisted by other competent Teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Lettres, In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The Spring Term will commence on April 7, 1862. Students admitted at any time. Habits of health, System, and promptness, views, moral, social, and domestic, are here made prominent objects of tuition. That the physical powers, as well as the mental, may be cultivated—Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the Students meet each day for systematic physical exercise.

$22.50 Will pay for board, including furnished rooms, room rent, fuel and tuition in common English, per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even less than heretofore, or than the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest class in college.

For Circulars, or particulars, address
CHAS. H. GERE, A. B.,
Dec. 21, 1861. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee.—Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets;
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
February 28, 1862.—1y*

DENTISTS.

DR. H. KOLLOCK,

Will attend patiently and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Tooth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and set. Artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL.

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SOMERSET, PA.,

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.
December 6, 1861.

MANN & SPANG—
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.
JOB MANN
Aug. 1, 1859. G. H. SPANG.

BEDFORD HOTEL
AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The tyuse will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged.

Persons visiting the bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached de this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.
JOHN HAFER,
Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
March 30th, 1860.

GO AND

C

REED'S NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

To be sold for cash or produce only.

P. A. REED wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought out the Stock of his brother, JACOB REED, and in addition, is receiving from Philadelphia, an elegant New Stock of Goods bought at Panic Prices, consisting of DRY GOODS, *Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.* All of which have been bought at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and, will be sold unprecedentedly low for Cash or Country Produce.

The undersigned determined to act upon the Principle that "a Nimble Sixpence is better than a Slow Shilling," can adopt the language of the Poet:

"Come One, Come All, this rock, shall fly,
From its firm base as soon as I,"

Oct. 25, '61. P. A. REED,

ROCK POWDER—
Just received and for sale by
March 22. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.